THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1167.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Eagle Tavern, in this city, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d of January next, at public auction, seven likely

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the eſtate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Eſq. deceaſed, conſiſting of four good BLACKSMITHS and a GARDENER, men—a Lad about 18 or 19 years old, accuſtomed to the care of horſes, and active deſultory employment, and a Girl about 13. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bonds, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid, with good ſecurity reſiding not very diſtant from hence. By Mr. Burwell's will, the Houſe and Lots where he reſided in this city; alſo the Lands of which he died poſſeſſed, in the counties of Culpeper and Mecklenburg, are to be ſold, and will be more particularly deſcribed in a future advertiſement: In the mean time, applications of thoſe inclined to purchaſe will be attended to.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are hereby requeſted to preſent them to

E. Carrington,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, December 1ſt, 1803. tds.

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BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mexburn, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Faſhionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings,
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins,	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-	

2

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

APPLES.

FOR ſale, a few barrels of beſt N. York *Pippins*. Enquire at ROBERT HUMMONS's, near to Mr. Shield's Tavern.

Richmond, Dec. 12th, 1803.

The Polygraphic Physiognatrace.

J. WOOD,

INFORMS the public, that having procured a moſt excellent Camera Obſcura, conſtructed on a new principle; and having made conſiderable improvements in his method of taking Profile Likeneſſes, he intends to devote the hours from nine until 12 in the morning, and from three until ſun ſet in the afternoon, at his room above Doctor McClurg's Office, for that purpoſe.

2

Black Shades, repreſenting the hair and drapery, neatly finiſhed on Vellum Paper, 50 cents. Time of ſitting, only one minute.

Profile Sketches in colours and black lead, 1 dollar and 50 cents. Time of ſitting, 20 minutes.

Profile Likeneſſes finiſhed in colours, on Vellum Paper, with a landſcape back ground, 3 dollars. Time of ſitting, 26 minutes.

Ditto on Ivory, 10 dollars. Two ſittings, 20 minutes each time.

N B. J. WOOD purpoſes to open a claſs for inſtructing gentlemen in the different branches of Drawing, on Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, at 7 in the evening. Terms of teaching four leſſons in the week at 3 dollars per month, paid at entrance.

Private inſtruction in Drawing and Geography, at the uſual prices.

Richmond, December 12, 1803. 4w.

Mrs. BLAGROVE,

WHO has had ſome experience in the inſtruction of young ladies, on the PIANA FORTE, having been ſolicited by her friends to reſide in this city, wiſhes to acquaint thoſe and others inclined to favor her proſpects, that ſhe has arrived and is now ready to receive pupils at her houſe on the Croſs-ſtreet leading from the market to the river, and next door to Mr. Robert Mitchell's. Mrs. B. truſts that her mode of teaching (having adopted that of her father Mr. Pelham) will be approved of.

2

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1803. 3t

P. S. Mrs. Blagrove will be prepared in a ſhort time to accommodate a few young miſſes as boarders, to be inſtructed in Muſic, Reading, Writing, and plain work.

LAND FOR SALE.

Purſuant to a decree of King and Queen county court, the LAND on which the late col. Philip Tolliaferro reſided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premiſes, for ready money, on Friday, the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

December 13, 1803.

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Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Louiſiana Treaty.

(Continued.)

Tuesday, October 25.

Mr. R. Griſwold called for the reading of two reſolutions which had been referred to the committee of the whole, and after the ſame had been read, he obſerved: That the two reſolutions which had been read from the chair, explained in ſome detail, the meaſures, with which the general reſolution, for carrying into execution the treaties, was to be followed up. In deciding therefore, on the general reſolution, it became neceſſary to keep in view, the meaſures which were to reſult from it, that if we were not ſatisfied with theſe, we might give our vote accordingly.

The ſecond reſolution declares that it is expedient to provide by law for governing the ceded territory; and if gentlemen are not prepared to do this, or to provide the ſtock contemplated by the firſt reſolution, they cannot agree to the general propoſition under immediate conſideration.

Before entering however into a conſideration of theſe points, I think it proper, ſaid Mr. G. to ſay, that I have been one of thoſe, who have long felt the importance, to this country, of the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, and of a place of depoſit at ſome place near the mouth of that river. I deem the enjoyment of that navigation and depoſit, indiſpenſible to the proſperity of our weſtern brethren; and there are few ſacrifices I would not cheerfully make, conſiſtent with the conſtitution, to place thoſe important privileges and rights beyond the reach of foreign controul. The opinion which I now expreſs has been of long ſtanding and has not been weakened by any events which have recently taken place. So fully was I impreſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, with the importance of theſe claims, that I was perſuaded, very vigorous meaſures ought to have been adopted, for vindicating and ſecuring rights, which had been groſsly violated. But whilſt I again repeat, that the importance of our rights on the Miſſiſſippi, has not been diminiſhed in my view, it is neceſſary to declare, that I can never conſent to ſecure this object, however deſirable and important, by means, which ſhall ſet at defiance the conſtitution of my country.

It may not be improper, ſaid Mr. G. in this place alſo to declare, that I have been one of thoſe who have long believed that the power of making treaties belongs excluſively to the Preſident with the conſent of the Senate, and that a treaty, when conſtitutionally made and ratified, becomes a law, and muſt be executed accordingly. But it is eſſential to the exiſtence of a treaty that it ſhould be conſiſtent with the conſtitution, in every reſpect—both as it regards the ſubject matter, and the form of the ratification. If a treaty is repugnant to the conſtitution either in the matter of which it treats, or in the form of ratification, it cannot be conſidered within the meaning of the conſtitution, a treaty. It is not within the words of the conſtitution, "made under the authority of the United States,"—it is a dead letter, and void. If it ſhall then be found that the inſtrument under conſideration, contains ſtipulations which the conſtitution does not warrant, it will reſult, that it cannot be reſpected as a treaty—that Congreſs ſo far from being bound to carry it into execution, are obliged by their duty and their oaths, to ſupport the conſtitution, and to refuſe their aſſent to laws which go to infringe this great charter of our government.

Having made theſe preliminary remarks, and in ſome meaſure explained the general principles by which I ſhall conſider it my duty to teſt the treaty, I will again call the attention of the committee to thoſe parts of the inſtrument, which have been noticed by other gentlemen, and which have equally excited in my mind, doubts of its conſtitutionality.

The 3d article of the treaty is thus expreſſed.

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory ſhall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as ſoon as poſſible, according to the principles of the federal conſtitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they ſhall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profeſs."

By this article it is declared, "that the inhabitants of the ceded territory ſhall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as ſoon as poſſible according to the principles of the conſtitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States." It is perhaps ſomewhat difficult to aſcertain, the preciſe effect which it was intended to give the words, which have been uſed in this ſtipulation. It is however, clear, that it was intended either to incorporate the inhabitants of the ceded territory into the Union, by the treaty itſelf, or to pledge the faith of the nation, that ſuch an incorporation ſhould take place, within a reaſonable time. It is proper therefore, to conſider the queſtion with a reference to both conſtructions.

It is in my opinion ſcarcely poſſible for any gentleman on this floor, to advance an opinion, that the Preſident and Senate may add to the members of the union by treaty whenever they pleaſe, or in the words of this treaty may "incorporate in the union of the United States" a foreign nation who from intereſt or ambition may wiſh to become a member of our government. Such a power would be directly repugnant to the original compact between the ſtates and a violation of the principles of which that compact was formed. It has been already well obſerved, that the union of the ſtates was formed on the principle of a copartnerſhip, and it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe, that the agents of the parties, who have been appointed to execute the buſineſs of the compact, in behalf of the principals, could adopt a new partner, without the conſent of the parties themſelves. And yet if the firſt conſtruction is aſſumed ſuch muſt be the caſe under this conſtitution, and the Preſident and Senate may admit, at will, any foreign nation into this copartnerſhip without the conſent of the ſtates.

The government of this country is formed by a union of ſtates, and the people have declared that the conſtitution was eſtabliſhed "to form a more perfect union of the United States." The United States here mentioned cannot be miſtaken. They were the ſtates then in exiſtence, and ſuch other new ſtates as ſhould be formed, within the then limits of the union, conformably to the proviſions of the conſtitution. Every meaſure, therefore, which tends to infringe the perfect union of the ſtates here deſcribed, is a violation of the firſt ſentiment expreſſed in the conſtitution. The incorporation of a foreign nation into the union, ſo far from tending to preſerve the union, is a direct inroad upon it—it deſtroys the perfect union contemplated between the original parties, by interpoſing an alien and a ſtranger to ſhare the powers of government with them.

But the government of the United States was not formed for the purpoſe of diſtributing its principles and advantages to foreign nations. It was formed with the ſole view of ſecuring thoſe bleſſings to ourſelves and our poſterity. It follows from theſe principles, that no power can reſide in any public functionary to contract any engagement, or to purſue any meaſure which ſhall change the union of the ſtates. Nor was it neceſſary that any reſtrictive clauſe ſhould have been inſerted in the conſtitution, to reſtrain the public agents from exerciſing theſe extraordinary powers; becauſe the reſtriction grows out of the nature of the government. The Preſident with the advice of the Senate has undoubtedly the right to form treaties, but in exerciſing theſe powers he cannot barter away the conſtitution, or the rights of particular ſtates. It is eaſy to conceive that it muſt have been conſidered very important, by the original parties to the conſtitution, that the limits of the United States ſhould not be extended. The government having been formed by a union of ſtates, it is ſuppoſable that the fear of an undue or prepondering influence in certain parts of the union, muſt have had great weight in the minds of thoſe, who might apprehend that ſuch an influence would ultimately injure the intereſts of the ſtates, to which they belonged: And although they might conſent to become parties to the union, as it was then formed, it is highly probable they never would have conſented to ſuch a connection, if a new world was to be thrown into the ſcale, to weigh down the influence which they might otherwiſe poſſeſs in the national councils.

From this view of the ſubject, I have been perſuaded that the framers of the conſtitution never intended that a power ſhould reſide in the Preſident and Senate to form a treaty, by which a foreign nation and people ſhall be incorporated into the union, and that this treaty ſo far as it ſtipulates for ſuch an incorporation is void.

But it has been ſaid, that the treaty does not in fact incorporate the people of the ceded territory into the union, but ſtipulates that they ſhall be incorporated, and admitted, according to the principles of the federal conſtitution. Or in other words, the treaty only pledges the faith of the nation that ſuch an incorporation ſhall take place. On this point I will obſerve, that there is no difference in principle, between a direct incorporation by the words of a treaty, and a ſtipulation, that an incorporation ſhall take place; becauſe if the faith of the nation is pledged in the latter caſe the incorporation muſt take place, and it is of no conſequence, whether the treaty gives the incorporation, or produces the law, which gives it; in both caſes, the treaty produces the effect: And the queſtion ſtill returns, does there exiſt under the conſtitution, a power to incorporate into the union by a treaty or by a law, a foreign nation or people? If it ſhall be admitted, that no ſuch power exiſts, without an amendment to the conſtitution, and it ſhall be ſaid, that the treaty making power, may ſtipulate for ſuch an amendment, it will be a ſufficient anſwer to ſay, that no power can reſide in any of the national authorities to ſtipulate with a foreign nation for an amendment to the conſtitution. The conſtituted authorities of our union have been created, to execute the conſtitution—not to change, or ſtipulate for changing it, and they can, in no caſe, lay the ſtates under the ſmalleſt change. Stipulations therefore of nature, which create no obligation, are void.

Again, it cannot be ſaid, that the ſtipulations for this incorporation, are conſtitutional and valid, becauſe it is declared that the inhabitants of the ceded territory, are to be admitted to the right of citizens, according to the principles of the conſtitution; becauſe if, as has been contended, there is no principle in the exiſting conſtitution, by which they can be incorporated, the ſtipulation and treaty is not only void, but abſurd.

A gentleman from Pennſylvania however (Mr. Smilie) ſays that it is competent for this government to obtain a new territory by conqueſt, and if a new territory can be obtained by conqueſt, he infers, that it can be procured in the manner provided by the treaty. Whilſt I admit the premiſes of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, I deny his concluſion. A new territory and new ſubjects may undoubtedly be obtained both by conqueſt and by purchaſe; but neither the conqueſt or the purchaſe can incorporate them into the union. They muſt remain in the condition of colonies, and be governed accordingly. The objection to the third article, is not, that the province of Louiſiana could not have been purchaſed, but that neither this nor any other foreign nation, can be incorporated into the union by treaty or by a law, and as this country has been ceded to the United States only under the condition of an incorporation, it reſults, that if the condition is unconſtitutional or impoſſible, the ceſſion itſelf fails to the ground.

Although I am unwilling to detain the committee at this late hour, and wiſh not to delay the wiſhes of the majority, yet I muſt be permitted again to refer the committee to the 7th article of the treaty. This article declares that the ſhips of France and Spain together with their cargoes, being the produce or manufacture of thoſe countries, ſhall be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory on the ſame terms, in regard to duties, with American ſhips. It is certainly worth the conſideration of the committee, whether, this article is conſiſtent with the proviſions of the conſtitution. As our laws now ſtand, the ſhips of France and Spain are liable to an extra tonnage duty, and their cargoes to a duty of 10 per cent. advance, when arriving in the Atlantic ports. The treaty declares that in the ports of the ceded territory, this extra duty of impoſt and tonnage ſhall ceaſe. The treaty does not, and probably cannot repeal the law, which lays this extra duty in the Atlantic ſtates, but thoſe duties muſt ſtill be collected. The conſtitution however declares in the 8th ſection of the firſt article, that "all duties, impoſts and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States," and in the 9th ſection of the ſame article, it is ſaid that "no preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another." By the treaty however, the uniformity of duties is deſtroyed, and by this regulation of commerce contained in the treaty, a preference is certainly given to the ports of the ceded territory over thoſe of the other ſtates.—Gentlemen who advocate the conſtitutionality of the treaty will ſcarcely ſay, that the ceded territory is no part of the United States, and not embraced by the proviſions of the conſtitution, becauſe ſuch an aſſertion, whilſt it avoided one difficulty, would plunge them into another, equally fatal, and prove that the third article is void, and of courſe that the ceſſion itſelf is a nullity.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) has ſaid that the diſcriminating duties of impoſt and tonnage are not a conſtitutional, but a ſtatute regulation. This is undoubtedly true, but it muſt be recollected, that the ſtatutes are in force, and ſo long as they remain unrepealed, the preference is given to the ports on the Miſſiſſippi, and the uniformity of duties is violated, and it cannot, moſt aſſuredly be correct, to violate a principle of the conſtitution for a day, under the expectation of curing the violation by a legiſlative interference.—If however, it is really intended in this ſide way manner to bring about a repeal of the diſcriminating duties, I hope it may at this time be ſo underſtood. The commerce of this country and particularly that of the northern ſtates, has long flouriſhed under theſe protecting duties, and it would be extraordinary indeed, if a treaty ſhould be formed laying the government under an obligation to repeal laws ſo eſſential to our commercial proſperity.

Before I diſmiſs this part of the ſubject, it may not be improper to conſider ſome points which have been ſtated by a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Crowningſhield) in regard to the effect which the 7th article of the treaty muſt produce upon the commerce of the eaſtern ſtates. The remarks which I ſhall ſubmit upon theſe points, will apply only to the policy of the ſtipulation; but they may have ſome effect on thoſe gentlemen who feel themſelves at liberty, to decide at large on the merits of the treaty, and they appear to me to be neceſſary, in reply to the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, to whoſe opinions I cannot ſubſcribe. It has appeared to me that the ſtipulation in the ſeventh article muſt be highly injurious to the trade of the Eaſtern ſtates. The ſhips of France and Spain are to be admitted into New-Orleans, on the ſame terms with our own ſhips. The diſcriminating duty therefore in reſpect to them, in that port, is virtually repealed. But we obtain no repeal of the countervailing duties in French and Spaniſh ports. The conſequence muſt be, that whilſt we are laboring under all the embarraſſments of extra duties in their ports, they are liberated from every embarraſſment in ours. The effect is eaſy to be ſeen, the whole trade from the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi to the French and Spaniſh colonies, and probably to their European poſſeſſions, muſt ultimately be carried on in French and Spaniſh bottoms to the entire excluſion of American ſhips. Nor will the injury ſtop here; both France and Spain will doubtleſs prefer, procuring their ſupplies from the United States, in their own ſhips, and whilſt they hold the monopoly of the trade to the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, they will be able to draw from that point an abundant ſupply of flour and other articles of produce, to the great prejudice, if not to the ruin of the trade from the Atlantic ports to the French and Spaniſh colonies. How gentlemen under ſuch circumſtances can conſider the intereſts of the eaſtern ſtates uninjured, is to me inexplicable.

Without detaining the committee longer upon this ſubject, I will only obſerve, that it is my wiſh that every doubt touching the conſtitutionality of the treaty may be removed. I do not perſonally feel any peculiar hoſtility to it. The importance of the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi and a place of depoſit at the mouth of it, has long convinced me of the neceſſity of adopting meaſures to place thoſe objects beyond all future hazard. At the ſame time I muſt be permitted to ſay that I have not

viewed the advantages, from poſſeſſing the country on the weſt of the river as ſome gentlemen appear to have conſidered them. This ſubject was much conſidered during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs; but it will not be found either in the report of the ſecret committee, which has recently been publiſhed, or in any document, or debate, that any individual entertained the leaſt wiſh to obtain the province of Louiſiana, our views were then confined to New-Orleans and the Floridas, and in my judgment it would have been happy for this country, if they were ſtill confined within thoſe limits. The vaſt and unmanageable extent which the acceſſion of Louiſiana will give to the United States—the conſequent diſperſion of our population, and the deſtruction of that balance which it is ſo important to maintain between the eaſtern and the weſtern ſtates, threatens, at no very diſtant day, the ſubverſion of our union. For theſe reaſons and many others which I will not detain the committee to detail, I have doubted the policy of the treaty itſelf, when taken altogether, but the only points on which I feel myſelf at liberty to decide, are thoſe which have been before explained, reſpecting the conſtitutionality of the treaty, and until the doubts on theſe points are cleared up, I ſhall be compelled to vote againſt the reſolution for carrying the treaty into execution.

(Debate to be continued.)

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Wedneſday, December 7.

Mr. J Randolph called for the order of the day on the amendment, from the Senate, to the conſtitution reſpecting the mode of electing a Preſident and Vice Preſident.

Mr Huger moved a poſtponement of the order of the day till to-morrow, that he might have an opportunity of ſubmitting a reſolution for the eſtabliſhment of electoral diſtricts through out the United States to the ſame committee of the whole that ſhould conſider the amendment from the Senate.

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Huger, and G. Griſwold; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. J. Randolph, Elliott, Rodney, Thomas and Mitchell.

On the queſtion being taken, it was loſt—Ayes 34—Noes 85.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole—Mr Varnum in the chair.

The amendment from the Senate having been read as follows:

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both houſes concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the firſt ſection of the ſecond article of the conſtitution of the United States, the following be propoſed as an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid conſtitution, to wit:

The electors ſhall meet in their reſpective ſtates, and vote by ballot for Preſident and Vice Preſident, one of whom, at leaſt, ſhall not be an inhabitant of the ſame ſtate with themſelves; they ſhall name in their ballots, the perſon voted for as Preſident, and in diſtinct ballots the perſon voted for as Vice Preſident, and they ſhall make diſtinct liſts of all perſons voted for as Preſident, and of all perſons voted for as Vice Preſident, and of the number of votes for each, which liſts they ſhall ſign and certify, and tranſmit ſealed to the ſeat of the government of the United States, directed to the Preſident of the Senate. The Preſident of the Senate ſhall, in the preſence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes ſhall then be counted. The perſon having the greateſt number of votes for Preſident, ſhall be the Preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no perſon have ſuch majority, then from the perſons having the higheſt numbers not exceeding three on the liſt of thoſe voted for as Preſident, the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chooſe immediately, by ballot, the Preſident. But in chooſing the Preſident, the votes ſhall be taken by ſtates, the repreſentation from each ſtate having one vote; a quorum for this purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of a member or members from two thirds of the ſtates, and a majority of all the ſtates ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. And if the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall not chooſe a Preſident whenever the right of choice ſhall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice Preſident ſhall act as Preſident, as in the caſe of the death or other conſtitutional diſability of the Preſident.

The perſon having the greateſt number of votes as Vice Preſident, ſhall be the Vice Preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no perſon have a majority, then from the two higheſt numbers on the liſt, the Senate ſhall chooſe the Vice Preſident; a quorum for the purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. But no perſon conſtitutionally ineligible to the office of Preſident ſhall be eligible to that of Vice Preſident of the United States.

Mr Elliott moved an amendment by ſtriking out—"And if the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall not chooſe a Preſident whenever the right of choice ſhall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice Preſident ſhall act as Preſident, as in the caſe of the death or other conſtitutional diſability of the Preſident."

The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs Elliott, Chittenden, Thatcher and Lowndes; and oppoſed by Meſſrs Huger, Holland and Smilie.

After a debate on this motion had progreſſed to a conſiderable length, Mr Dana moved an amendment, which being more comprehenſive, ſuperceded that of Mr Elliott, viz. to ſtrike out whatever related to the election of a Vice Preſident, his object being, (though perfectly ſatisfied with the exiſting proviſions of the conſtitution,) if they were altered ſo as to introduce the principle of a diſcriminating ballot, to aboliſh the office of Vice Preſident.

This amendment was advocated by Meſſrs Dana, and G Griſwold; and oppoſed by Meſſrs Sandford and Elliot.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr Dana's amendment, and carried in the negative—Ayes 34.

The queſtion recurring on Mr Elliott's amendment, after being ſupported by Meſſrs Elliott and Goddard, it was loſt—Ayes 38—Noes 81.

Mr Chamberlin moved to amend the reſolution by ſtriking out in the ſecond clauſe the words "perſons having the higheſt numbers not exceeding three on"—and to inſert in the lieu thereof "five higheſt."

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs Chamberlin, Goddard, Elliott, R. Griſwold, Dennis, Huger, Thatcher, Dana and Baldwin; and oppoſed by Meſſrs Sandford, Smilie, J. Randolph and Rodney.

During the courſe of the debate on this motion, Mr Huger moved that the committee ſhould riſe. This motion having been negatived—Ayes 36—Noes 76—the queſtion recurred on Mr Chamberlin's motion to ſtrike out, which was loſt—Ayes 39.

Mr Thatcher then moved to amend the firſt clauſe of the reſolution by ſtriking out "when ratified by the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſeveral ſtates."

This motion was loſt without a diviſion.

The queſtion was then put by the chairman on agreeing to the main reſolution.

Mr. Goddard enquired whether the concurrence of two thirds of the members of the committee was not neceſſary.

The Chairman decided that it was not—being a preliminary queſtion, and two thirds being only neceſſary on the final vote in the Houſe. Mr. Huger appealed from the deciſion of the chair.

The committee confirmed the deciſion—Ayes 69—Noes 15.

The queſtion was then put on the whole reſolution, and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 73—Noes 15.

The queſtion was then put on the whole reſolution, and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 75—Noes 26.

The committee then roſe, and reported their agreement to the reſolution.

Mr. Dana renewed his motion, ſo to amend the reſolution, as to aboliſh the office of Vice Preſident; and after making a few remarks called for the taking the Yeas and Nays; which were Yeas 26—Nays 85.

Mr. Goddard renewed the amendment moved by Mr. Chamberlin in committee; on which the Yeas and Nays being taken were Yeas 22—Nays 85.

Mr. G Griſwold moved to ſtrike out "three," in the laſt paragraph but one, and inſert "two."

Loſt without a diviſion.

Mr. Elliot then called for a diviſion of the queſtion on the reſolution. The queſtion was accordingly put, and taken by Yeas and Nays, on agreeing to the part between the words "The electors ſhall," &c. to "all perſons voted for as Vice Preſident," and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 86—Nays 30.

The remaining part of the reſolution was then agreed to without a diviſion.

The queſtion being put on the whole reſolution, Mr. Elliot aſſigned the reaſons which would induce him to vote againſt it. He declared himſelf in favor of the great principle of diſcrimination, but hoſtile to the other principles contained in the amendment from the ſenate, and particularly to that part of it which devolved the Preſidency eventually on the Vice Preſident, in caſe of no election before the 4th of March by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The whole reſolution was then agreed to without a diviſion.

Mr Randolph moved that it be read a third time to-day.

Mr. R. Griſwold moved that it be read a third time to-morrow.

The queſtion being put on to-morrow.

Meſſrs R. Griſwold, Elliot, Huger, and Dana ſupported; and Meſſrs. J. Randolph, Gregg, and Bedinger oppoſed it.

The queſtion was taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried in the negative—Yeas 45—Nays 74.

The queſtion was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the reading the reſolution a third time to-day, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 77—Nays 35.

The reſolution was according read the third time, and on the queſtion ſhall the ſame paſs?

Mr. Purviance, after moving an adjournment, which was loſt—Ayes 30—ſpoke at ſome length againſt its paſſage.

He was followed by Mr. Elliot on the ſame ſide.

Mr. J. Randolph replied in favor of the reſolution.

Mr. R. Griſwold, after a few remarks, moved an adjournment.

Motion loſt—Ayes 47—Noes 55.

Mr. Elliot then replied to Mr. Randolph.

When Mr. Smilie moved an adjournment, which was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 65.

The Houſe accordingly adjourned at about 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, December 8.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH, from the committee of Ways and Means, on a reſolution referred to them touching the expediency of diſcontinuing the office of commiſſioners of loans in the ſeveral ſtates, made a report, with a concluding reſolution that it is inexpedient to diſcontinue ſaid office.

The report, with accompanying documents from the ſecretary of the treaſury, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, tranſmitting a copy of the laws of the Indiana territory, additional to thoſe before laid before Congreſs.

A bill was received from the Senate, to divide the Indiana territory into two governments.

Referred to a ſelect committee.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the amendment to the conſtitution.

Mr. Gregg delivered his ſentiments in favor of its paſſage.

Mr. Euſtis, after a ſpeech of conſiderable length, moved a commitment of the reſolution to a committee of the whole on Monday, in order that in the mean time a meſſage might be ſent to the Senate, requeſting the reſolution that went from the Houſe. Dr. Euſtis declared himſelf friendly to the principle of diſcrimination, but hoſtile to the other principles which the Senate had connected with it. This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Lowndes, Huger, Elliot, Dana, Dennis, and R. Griſwold; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Dawſon and Smilie.

This motion was loſt—Ayes 49—Noes 59.

The queſtion then recurring on the paſſage of the main reſolution.

Mr. Goddard ſpoke at length againſt, Mr. G. W. Campbell in favor of it; when an adjournment took place at about 4 o'clock.

MUSIC.

Mr. VOGEL,

ENCOURAGED by many reſpectable gentlemen, having been a profeſſor of Muſic in Paris, the Weſt-Indies, St. Domingo and Baltimore, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Richmond, and its vicinities, that he has commenced inſtructing in Muſic.

He is able to make the beſt ſchools, by his teaching the Piano Forte. He has had a great many Ladies in France [Paris] &c. who were his ſcholars. He taught Col. Nicolſon's daughter, of the Eaſtern Shore, (Maryland) who received only 80 leſſons on the Piano Forte, and now performs as well as any maſter.

A SCHOOL will be opened at Mr. Fackler's, oppoſite Col. Gamble's, three days in the week, to wit: Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 5 dollars per 12 leſſons, and 3 dollars entrance. Enquire at Mr. Fackler's ſtore.

December 11th, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1803.

A gentleman recently from Waſhington, ſays, that there were no leſs than eight hundred hungers-on for eight offices in the gift of the preſident, at New-Orleans, and in the Louiſiana Territory. Seven hundred and ninety-two of thoſe applicants muſt be diſappointed, and then look to diſcharging their tavern bills, which muſt fall heavy on many. It is a pity but the preſident—good ſoul—could accommodate them all.

The ſpecimen of ſalt which Mr. Jefferſon is ſaid to have received from Louiſiana, is a much greater curioſity than even the Mammoth Cheeſe. *That there is ſalt in the country, there is no doubt; and people were ſurprized only at the ſize of the mountain. It is now more* modeſtly *ſaid to be* extenſive.

(N. Y. Spectator.)

It is ſtated in one of the mail papers, and we have before heard it reported, that Mr. Gallatin has drawn on the United States Branch Bank in this city, for 800,000 *dollars in ſpecie, being the firſt inſtalment to be paid to Great Britain under the treaty.*

(N. Y. Herald.)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, in anſwer to his correſpondent in Baltimore.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th ultimo, in which you deſire me to give you ſome account of the prevailing dreſs of the ladies in Richmond. It gave me a little ſurprize that you ſhould expect information on this head from me, who, you know, am not a faſhionable man—but it happens that I was for once at a ball in this city not many evenings ago, and therefore have it in my power to inform you, that a few ladies appeared in the ſame dreſs, or undreſs rather, which you ſeem ſo much to reprobate in ſome of the fair in Baltimore. They expoſed to view ſuch parts of the body as the old faſhioned writer of a legacy to his daughters, "thought that nature intended to be concealed," and which you repreſented as too indelicate to be expreſſed even in writing: Suppoſing, therefore, that it would offend your delicacy in the reading, I ſhall not tell you particularly what my eyes beheld—Suffice it to ſay, that theſe few were almoſt naked. I had not the effrontery to examine very exactly, but I think the greateſt part of their ſweet perſons was entirely bare; and indeed ſuch parts as they pretended to cover could not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be ſaid to be concealed; for the covering was certainly much thinner than the fig-leaves of our grandmother Eve. Being, as you know, no great antiquary, I only ſay this on the preſumption, that the fig-leaves in Paradiſe were as thick as ours.

"I know very well, Sir, that you who was educated in, and ſurer not yet to have diſcarded the prejudices of what we call the Old School, will here take up a lamentation over the diſparity of the times, and conclude that theſe ladies were no better than they ſhould be: at leaſt, that they did not conſider modeſty as an ornament to beauty, or any ſecurity to female virtue. But, though I would not be ſo rude as to contradict you, I cannot but hope that your calculation will deceive you. The ladies I ſpeak of are the very paragons of virtue; and I cannot but conſider their nakedneſs as an indication of unſuſpecting innocence. You, who put ſo much faith in Divine Revelation, will not heſitate to acknowledge, that Adam and Eve, before the fall, were entirely naked, and that they ſought no covering until their innocence was gone. Had you been in our ball-room, then, I am perſuaded, you would have been led to reflect on the primeval purity of the human race; and, inſtead of exclaiming, as you do, O tempora! O mores! it is probable we ſhould have heard you congratulating theſe pretty creatures, on their having almoſt eſcaped the general contagion. You ſee then that we rather improve than degenerate under the new order of things: and for my part, I ſhould anticipate the utmoſt perfection in the offſpring of theſe half naked fair ones, but that it is generally ſuppoſed they do not intend to marry. I muſt confeſs to you, however, that others did not form the ſame judgment of appearances that I did. It would have diverted you to ſee the queer looks of ſome of our married men. They looked, for all the world, as if they thought the ladies had forgotten, in their hurry, to complete their dreſs, and were totally unconſcious of the figure they cut. For fear of alarming their modeſty by too ſudden a diſcovery, which they thought a direct look would occaſion, they viewed them with ſide glances, and put one in mind of Virgil's "transverſa tuentibus hircis," which, as you are a ſcholar, I ſhall leave you to interpret according to your fancy. I muſt not omit to inform you, that I diſcovered a good deal of uttering and whiſpering among a few graceleſs young lads in the ball-room, whom I could not but ſuſpect of forming ſome dangerous conſpiracy. As much, therefore, as I approve of this new female faſhion, I am perſuaded that theſe youths are not ſufficiently virtuous for ſuch a naked diſplay of innocence. I am," &c.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. V.)

Anſwer to Martinus Scriblerus, *and Remarks concerning the* Britiſh Spy.

The perſonal abuſe which was beſtowed upon Capt. Murray, and upon all thoſe of this city, of both ſexes, who treated him with civility or reſpect, was groſs, ungentlemanly, unprovoked and unjuſt. As it is my deſign to inveſtigate this thoroughly, I ſhall again wound the public eye and ear, by repeating thoſe ſentences or expreſſions, to which I allude. They are as follow:

"You know the circumſtances in which his lord-"ſhip left Virginia; that ſo far from being popu-"lar, he carried with him the deepeſt execrations "of theſe people. Even now his name is ſeldom "mentioned here, but in connection with terms of "abhorrence and contempt. Aware of this, and "believing it impoſſible that —— —— who in-"debted to his father for all the parade of reſpect, "which was ſhewn to him, I ſought in his own "perſonal accompliſhments, a ſolution of the phe-"nomenon. But I ſought in vain. Without one "ſolitary ray of native genius, without one ſenti-"tillous beam of ſcience, without any of thoſe "traits of ſoft benevolence, which are ſo univer-"ſally captivating, I found his mind dark and be-"nighted, his manners bold, forward and aſſuming, "and his whole character evidently inflated with "the conſideration, that he was the ſon of a Lord. "His deportment was ſo evidently dictated by this "conſideration, and he regarded the Virginians ſo "palpably in the humiliating light of inferior ple-"beians, that I have often wondered, how ſuch a "man, and the ſon too of ſo very unpopular a fa-"ther, eſcaped from this country without perſon-"al injury, or at leaſt perſonal inſult. I am now "perſuaded that this impunity, and the great re-"ſpect which was paid to him, reſulted ſolely from "his noble deſcent, and was nothing more than the "tribute which man pays either to imaginary, or "real ſuperiority. On this occaſion I ſtated my "ſurprize to a young Virginian, who happened to "belong to the democratic party. He, however, "did not chooſe to admit the ſtatement; but aſ-"ſerted that whatever reſpect had been ſhewn to "—— ——, proceeded ſolely from the federal-"iſts; and that it was an unguarded evolution of "their attachment to monarchy and its appenda-"ges. I then ſtated the ſubject to a very ſenſible "gentleman, whom I knew to belong to the federal "phalanx. Not willing to degrade his party by "admitting that they would proſtrate themſelves "before the empty ſhadow of nobility, he alledged "that nothing had been manifeſted towards young "—— ——, beyond the hoſpitality which was "due to a gentleman ſtranger; and if there had been "any thing of parade on this account, it was attri-"butable only to the ladies, who had only exerci-"ſed their wonted privileges of coqueting it with a "fine young fellow: But notwithſtanding all this, "it was eaſy to diſcern in the look, the voice, and "whole manner, with which gentlemen as well as "ladies of both parties ſaluted and accoſted young "—— ——, a ſecret ſpirit of reſpectful diffidence, "a ſpecies of ſilent, reverential abaſement, which "as it could not have been excited by his perſonal "qualities, muſt have been homage to his rank.—"Judge then whether I have not juſt reaſon to ap-"prehend, that on the annunciation of my real "name, the curtain of ceremony would fall, and "nature would ceaſe to play her pranks before "me."

At the very beginning of the letter from which this extract is taken, there appears a deliberate deception; a deception which might have been evident to every man in Richmond, if he had paused but for a moment—and afforded to that moment a ſolitary thought. This letter is dated Richmond, September 1ſt. The year, to be ſure, is not given;—but the letter made its appearance in the Argus on the 20th of Auguſt, 1803. The preſumption therefore is, that it was meant for the preceding September, 1802. It is a fact well known, that Captain Murray, who was ſo improperly noticed in that letter, did not arrive in Richmond until ſometime in February, 1803. I cannot ſee what could be the object of this deception, or how the publiſher, Mr. Pleaſants, who muſt have diſcovered the impoſition, could reconcile it to his ſenſe of rectitude, to publiſh a communication to his readers, which he knew at the ſame time was untrue, without making an explanatory note. But Mr. Pleaſants has lately become a very *decided republican*. He can ſee almoſt as far into the mill ſtone, as the moſt of his admirers, and it was a meritorious thing to abuſe and defame the ſon of a nobleman, whether he deſerved it or not. I feel that I am treading on *holy ground!* that I am about to commit political ſacrilege, and that nothing ſhort of purgatory will atone for the offence, if I raiſe the curtain one inch higher. Yes, I am highly ſenſible of this perilous ſituation, and of the immeaſurable and alarming danger, to which I expoſe myſelf, if I bring upon my back the combined efforts of ſuch a writer as the Britiſh Spy; ſuch a printer as Mr. Pleaſants, and the whole tribe of admirers and eulogiſts, who have bowed and fallen at the very foot-ſtool of error. "Spirits of Car, and of Aſcham! have mer-"cy upon me! Woe betide the hand, that plucks "the wizzard beard of hoary error! from liſping "infancy to ſtooping age, the reproaches, the cur-"ſes of the world ſhall be upon it!"

Capt. Murray, it ſeems, is the ſon of the former governor of this commonwealth, Lord Dunmore, who was certainly a very active and zealous oppoſer of the revolution. In this, he acted with fidelity to his ſovereign; to his country; to his oath; and, perhaps, to his judgment. He was on this account very generally execrated by the people of this country, and I am not diſpoſed to inveſtigate, juſtify, condemn or defend, the one way or the other. But let us ſuppoſe every thing againſt him to be, not only as bad as has been repreſented or believed but even a thouſand times worſe, is it therefore right to revenge theſe injuries upon the ſon? Is it the cuſtom among civilized people, and particularly in Virginia, to revenge the ſins of the father upon the children? It ſurely is not, and I was aſtoniſhed to find, that any man who had the ſmalleſt pretenſions to talents and obſervation, ſhould have committed ſo groſs a blunder, eſpecially as the ſame writer in a ſubſequent number, ſpoke highly of the attributes of Chriſtianity.

Capt. Murray's manners, it ſeems, were not ſufficiently Cheſterfieldian for the Britiſh Spy. And what of that? Is it expected of a young man, whoſe life has been devoted to the ſervice of his country, in a Britiſh man of war, ſhould at once poſſeſs and exerciſe all the graces of poliſhed life, and diſtinguiſh himſelf either at *tete a tete*, or at the toilet? I do not ſay that Capt. Murray was deficient in any thing neceſſary for a gentleman to know, or to practice, but I have made the remark to ſhew, that it was unreaſonable to expect in him either a Cheſterfield or a Nash.

The people of Richmond, who entertained Capt.

Murray, have also been equally abused. This indeed is unpardonable. Capt. Murray brought with him letters of introduction to some of the most respectable inhabitants of the city of Richmond, from persons of equal respectability. Every gentleman, to whom he was introduced, thought proper to give him a dinner, to which of course a number of others were invited. Some of those persons were natives of Great Britain, who not only feel and avow an attachment (and permit me to add, an honorable attachment) to their native country and its government, but are particularly partial to the officers of the navy. Capt. Murray belonged to the navy; and that alone, without any other recommendation, was enough to demand their respect. In my opinion, there never was an instance in history, when a nation had more just cause to be proud than the British nation, and every individual of that nation, at this moment have, on account of the illustrious exploits of their navy. This national pride is not only natural, but it is laudable, and the natives of that country, who do not feel, or will not acknowledge this honorable sentiment, do not themselves deserve honor, confidence, notice or favor any where. And it would be strange indeed, if a brave and valuable tar, who had assisted in extending the renown and glory of his country, should be treated with negligence by those, whose commerce and wealth had been protected, and whose native feelings had been excited to enthusiasm, merely because he could not make a graceful bow, or because he sometimes introduced into his conversation a little of that bluntness, which is peculiar to a nautical life.

With respect to Capt. Murray as a man, or as an officer, I know nothing in particular; but being a captain in the British navy, where merit is rewarded, and where there are so many emulous to distinguish and advance themselves, I take it for a truth, that he is in his profession, both brave and honorable. These, added to his rank, entitle him to respectful attentions every where.

When I reflect only for a moment, that the liberty which I enjoy of publishing this very sentence, is perhaps derived from the efforts of the British seamen; when, for ought I know, the blood of the young man, who has been so much scandalized, may shortly flow, in securing this right; I cannot pardon any man, who has pourtrayed him in the public prints of this country, in the most odious and detestable colours, merely because he did not possess Chesterfieldian accomplishments.

In what estimation shall we be held by the nations of Europe, if every stranger, who passes through this country, who has not the good fortune to please every newspaper scribbler, shall be pourtrayed as a monster? This question at once solves itself; a moment's reflection will create indignation in every liberal and manly mind; and it will be in vain to reply, that the picture has been adorned with the finest colours of language.

There is *now* no difficulty in ascertaining to which political party Mr. Pleasants pretends to belong. It was necessary too that he should mark his paper with something to make it more conspicuous. He has done so, by publishing the ten anonymous and fatherless letters of the British Spy, in which we see, from beginning to end, a continued stream of censure, against the state and people of Virginia; against the government; against the inhabitants of Richmond, of the lower counties of Potomac, and against republican principles. Not content with this, Mr. Pleasants has published two editions of these *charming morsels*, and the only good one which the admirers can find in the whole, is the incivility and illiberality towards Capt. Murray, because, forsooth, he was the son of a British nobleman. How easy then has Mr. Pleasants brought himself under the banners of republicanism? It did not cost him a single effort of genius; a single exertion of the mind; a single sacrifice; a single risque; unless, indeed, the publication of a libel against a British sailor might be so construed, some five or six months after he had gone away. On the other hand, he has proved these *charming* essays to be profitable catch pennies.

If the British Spy had depicted in just colours, the folly, the imbecility, and the vulgarity of some of those beaux, fops, wits and punsters, who are to be found in all populous cities; who sometimes wound the feelings of delicacy and the ear of decency by their conversations and deportment, he would have rendered some service to society; his employment would have been much more honorable.

I am told that it is common with some of the fashionable beaux of the day, to commit to memory a variety of phrases, which are found in many of the British authorities, such as Stern, Swift, &c. which are sometimes new-modelled, but are often extemporaneously given in their genuine colours. If this be so, how much more honorable would it have been, for a writer so capable, and a printer so popular, to have pourtrayed the authors of such borrowed vulgarity, than to have poured out the vial of their wrath upon a careless, thoughtless, gay, liberal sailor, who had employed his early days in a hard, perilous and boisterous life, a life which he had devoted to the service of his country, and which perhaps may ever long be exposed to the service of all mankind, in opposing the career of a nation, which threatens revolution and subjugation to the civilized world.

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a letter from Thomas T. Davis, Esq. dated Kaskaskias, Indiana Territory, Oct. 18, 1803.

"Since I saw you in Kentucky, I have travelled through this territory, and visited our new acquired country on the West side of the Mississippi. This country does not equal the same which common report gives it; it is greatly inferior to Kentucky in fertility. From the falls of the Ohio to St. Vincennes the land is rich and well watered, though broken. From Vincennes, which stands on the bank of the Wabash to this place, is a poor country, nine tenths of it is prairie, or, as we would call it, old field. The water is scarce and bad; the distance is 160 miles without inhabitants, though it is said that on each side of the road at some distance, the land is good. From this to Cahokia is 60 miles, a fine rich country, and settled. But there is room in this country for millions of inhabitants. To this country every young man who is without a fortune ought to repair. The best of land here is to be had on the lowest terms.

"On the other side of the Mississippi the land is rich near the river, but becomes poor and broken as you leave it. The French all live in villages: the Americans go on farms. In upper Louisiana there are about ten thousand souls, about half of which are said to be Americans.

"I think the soil and climate here well adapted to the growth of cotton and hemp, but as a great proportion of the people have newly settled—no great experiments has yet been made. If persons migrating here are not permitted to bring their negroes with them, it will be many years before we become a state. Persons wishing to hold slaves will go on the Spanish side; those who are against it will settle in the state of Ohio, where the point is settled.

"The Indians are all peaceble; many of them live in this village, and the village of St. Vincennes. This place exhibits some remains of former grandeur, a great number of chimnies are standing, to which houses were formerly annexed. The Jesuits College is quite down, the vaults alone remain entire. This depopulation is said to be owing to the extension of the American government here—the former inhabitants, were all slave holders, and the adoption of the ordinance induced them to believe their negroes would be liberated, and they immediately quit this place and went on the Spanish side of the Mississippi, they left their houses which have fallen down for the want of some person to take care of them. This alarm now exists among the inhabitants on the other side of the Mississippi, for they are large slave holders, and the sooner some act of the government removes those fears the better. I wish Congress would make provision by law for granting appeals and writs of error from the general court of this territory to the supreme federal court. Before the last general court a verdict was obtained for 13,000 dollars, and it involves a doubtful legal qestion."

NEW-YORK, December 6.

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of the 30th September, writes us, "By an arrival yesterday from Malta we have the news that ALL Egypt is now in possession of the Mamelukes.

BALTIMORE, December 8

Accounts from Washington state, that there is considerable astonishment produced by the sudden departure of the Marquis D'Yrujo, minister from the court of Spain. It is reported that on the 25th or 26th ult. he waited on the president and desired an audience; but Mr. Jefferson being at that moment engaged, sent word that he would see him in a few hours.

The Marquis however left the house immediately, and set out without further ceremony, on a journey to the southward, the place of his destination was not known, but he was said to have travelled 70 miles on that day. [*New-York paper.*]

The marquis returned again on the Tuesday following. Much more consternation took place on Friday last at the firm opposition of Mr. Butler in the senate to a favourite presidential measure, viz. the alteration of the constitution respecting the election of president and vice-president. The main question went to the designation on the ballots of the electors, of the person voted for as president, and the person designed for vice president. The subject was taken up by the senate nearly six weeks ago; but as it was discovered by the democratic party, that they could not muster their whole phalanx on the occasion, and as Mr. Butler could not at that time be prevailed upon, as a representative of a small state, to join hands with them in pulling down the great line between consolidation and state sovereignty, or rather between the omnipotence of a few great states and the dependence of the small ones, the discussion of the question in the house was postponed from time to time till, seeing no prospect, perhaps, that any inducement would stifle the independence and integrity of this formidable opponent, the subject was at length re-urned on Thursday last. On that day the debate was very animated, but on the next it became highly interesting indeed; and the house continued sitting from 10, A. M. till near 10 P. M. Mr. Butler in particular one of the most influential opponents of the federal administration drew great attention, both from the senate and from the lobby, which was filled a great par of the time with members from the lower house. On this important subject he stood up, an honest and able champion of the small states, against the designs of the administration. His stand was bold and independent; and his language suited to his part. Being necessarily drawn to a view of the conduct of the present ruling party, and contrasting it with that of their predecessors, his ex ions were such as no time will eradicate from their or the public mind. Having been, he observed, for many years, a decided opponent of the federal administration, he had used his best exertions to effect a change, in the sincere belief that the evils then so grievously complained of would all be remedied: "*but* (said he) *to use the language of a member of the convention, it was PORK still, but with a different SAUCE.*" Nay, he was disposed to consider their views as more pernicious, and their measures more oppressive, than those of their predecessors.—The whole debate will appear in a few days.

CHARLESTON, December 2.

Captain DARRELL, of the brig Polly arrived yesterday from Jeremie, was brought to the 8th November, off Cape Nicholas Mole, by the British frigate Lobs, who requested him to take on board French passengers that he had saved out of the ship John of Philadelphia, (which foundered the same day) to the number of 116, which he had been employed with all his boats in saving with their baggage, from four o'clock in the morning, till two in the afternoon. The Capt. of the frigate then sent a flag of truce on shore at the Mole, to request the French commander in chief for a vessel to put the passengers on board, which accordingly was done with the exception of 12, (conformably to their wishes) who arrived here in the Polly.

Captain D. saw an English frigate off the North Bar, on Thursday morning: he also spoke the brig Commerce, on Wednesday evening, 12 days from New-Providence, bound to this port.

The following account is given by the French gentlemen, passengers in the brig Polly, arrived yesterday from Jeremie.

The Cape, on the 6th of November, was on the point of being evacuated. The general in chief ROCHAMBEAU, behaved towards the inhabitants with the greatest cruelty; he ordered the sum of 200,000 dollars to be raised by them in the course of four hours—this happening very suddenly, some of the unfortunate merchants could not pay their share, which amounted to 6000 dollars each; they were in consequence imprisoned; and one of them, a well known merchant of very high respectability, by the name of FEDON, was shot, standing by his grave, while his brother was endeavouring to collect the money, which was, however, procured five minutes after the hour appointed—but unfortunately too late. The monster ROCHAMBEAU confiscated and took possession of the houses, goods and furniture of the commercial house of the FEDONS—and left the survivor to lament the loss of a murdered brother, and all his property.

"Preparations were made for burning three frigates which remained in the harbour of the Cape; orders being given to have the matches ready at a moment's warning.

"No one can properly describe the situation of the unfortunate inhabitants who remained at the Cape—no more vessels to take them away, and it being a distance of 60 leagues through the Brigand Camps to the Spanish part, a flight seemed almost impossible, and it appeared as if a horrid fate inevitably awaited them.

The passengers express their sense of the excellent treatment they experienced from Capt. DARRELL, of the brig polly.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Late Foreign Intelligence,

Received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Holland, captain Richards, 35 days from Liverpool.

London, October 21.

In the present state both of Spain and Portugal, government have very wisely determined not to suffer British ships to clear out for either of those kingdoms, at present, or at least, until a sufficient convoy is appointed. An order was accordingly sent yesterday to the custom-house, to prohibit the clearing out of British vessels for any of the ports of Spain or Portugal, until a convoy should be appointed. A vessel which had cleared out was stopped.

Upon the stock exchange this order was magnified into an actual embargo, and the funds, which had risen upon the rumour we have mentioned above, declined about half per cent. It is evident that ministers have no longer any expectations, if indeed they had any, that France will permit Spain or Portugal to be neutral. However reluctant those powers may be to enter into the war, and reluctant they must be, for they have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain; they are yoked to the wheels of the Consul's car, and must follow his fortune.

We informed our readers a few days ago, that orders had been sent to Plymouth to provide stores and provisions for four months, for 20,000 tons of shipping. It has been said they are to bring away the persons and property of the English from Lisbon. They may be destined, however, for another service of no less importance. We decline alluding more particularly to the nature of it.

October 22.

Government has issued orders for surrounding the coast of Ireland with signal posts, to be commanded by lieutenants similar to the establishment of signal posts in England; they have also given directions for the equipment of a great number of small craft, to be employed under the command of Lord Gardner, for the defence of that part of the United Kingdom.

In consequence of the capture of two of the Lisbon Packets, orders have been sent down to Falmouth, that the Lisbon Packet which is now there, shall not sail until a frigate be appointed to accompany her.

October 23.

We have been informed this morning that Gen. Moreau has accepted the command of the expedition, and that Gen. Macdonald has been appointed second in command. It is said that the former is to command the division destined against England, and Macdonald the force to be sent against Ireland. Perhaps his name has not a little influenced Bonaparte in appointing him to the expedition. The nomination of Moreau will surprize most of our readers. They conceived, that he was averse to the enterprize, and that a degree of jealousy subsisted between him and Bonaparte: they were taught to believe, that he was even disaffected to the consular government, and that his principles favored a monarchical constitution. However that may be, we have been informed, in a very positive manner, that he has consented to accept the command of the expedition.

Bonaparte may have been induced to appoint Moreau from a knowledge of the general opinion entertained here, that the character of the latter is moderate and merciful. He knows full well the hatred in which the characters of such ruffians as Massena and Augereau are held, and he may think that the appointment of Moreau may do away or diminish the impression we have received with respect to the conduct and atrocities of the French soldiers.

Here we are in a state of perfect preparation.

Orders have been issued by government for the immediate erection of fire beacons, about ten feet high, to be composed of various combustibles, on the principal eminences in Sussex.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, December 9.

Latest from Europe.

Captain Richards, and the passengers on board the ship Holland from Liverpool, came up last night from the Narrows, where they left the ship at anchor.

The Holland had 40 days passage, and brings London papers to the 28th of October. The passengers inform us, that the much-talked of invasion, was in the opinion of all, drawing nigh.—Nothing decisive had yet taken place. Upwards of a million of volunteers were parting for the arrival of the French: More offered their services than were wanted.

An embargo had been laid on all French privateers in the ports of France. In England an embargo was laid on all vessels bound to Spain or Portugal; and a general embargo was expected to be laid when the Holland sailed. No business was doing; manufactories were at a stand; and every appearance indicated a general apprehension that the situation of this country was drawing to an important crisis. All aliens, Americans excepted, were prevented from leaving the kingdom. It was difficult to get news from France, as the intercourse was completely at an end.

A declaration of war was hourly expected against Spain. The only articles in demand at Liverpool were Coffee, Staves and Dye Woods.

A London paper of the 20th of October, mentions the destruction of nine gun boats by Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, on the coast of Holland. They were steering to the southward when discovered and were driven on shore by Sir Sidney. The French gun-boats are said to be more numerous on the Dutch than on the French coast.

The communication was so completely stopped between France and England, that they frequently remain from ten to fifteen days, without receiving advices from the continent.

We observe that new disturbances have broken out at the Cape of Good Hope, and that government, unable to reconcile the soldiery, (great numbers of whom have deserted) had sent a dispatch to the Isle of France, to represent the situation of the Cape to the captain general of that island. Provisions are so scarce at the Cape, that the inhabitants and garrison are put under allowance.

There was a duty of 2s. per bbl. on all American flour.

Stocks stood nearly the same as when our last advices left England. Three per cents 52. Produce low. Staves, coffee and dye woods were in demand.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 9.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendment of the constitution, received from the Senate respecting the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Hoge moved a recommitment, in order to obtain an amendment to the resolution.

Motion lost—Ayes 40—Noes 63.

The question was then put on agreeing to the main resolution.

Messrs. Smilie, Holland, Thomas, Jackson, Stanton, and J. Randolph spoke in favor, and Messrs. Taggart, Thatcher, R. Griswold, Dennis, Huger, and Eustis, against it.

About 7 o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, and lost—Ayes 37.

When the FINAL QUESTION on agreeing to the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION, as received from the Senate, without alteration, was taken by yeas and nays, which being called, the Speaker rose, and observed,—the yeas are 83, the nays 42, the Speaker votes in the affirmative, the amendment is consequently carried in the AFFIRMATIVE by a constitutional majority.

IT has been reported with more industry than generosity or truth, that I was in favor of a division of the state; and that I had spoken in terms of disrespect of the people over the mountains. In support of this charge, some pieces have been quoted which appeared in the Examiner a few months past, although the gentleman who wrote them, has declared in that paper that he was the author, and has *subscribed his name* to the declaration.

Once for all, I hereby deny that I ever uttered or published a sentence in favor of a division of the state. On the contrary, no person can be more decidedly opposed to the measure. That I have here stated the truth, (if any man dare question it,) can be testified by gentlemen in this city, high in office, and equally high in the public estimation.

With respect to the second charge I can only aver, that it is false and malicious. Some of my earliest political friends, reside in that district of country, who still command all my esteem. With the people generally I am not acquainted, and of consequence could have had no prejudices against them. To say more at this time, might bear the marks of meanness of spirit. I shall therefore conclude by asserting, that I have had no control over the Examiner, since April last.

Meriwether Jones.

December 10, 1803.

☞ THE members of the Richmond Library, are notified to attend their annual meeting, at Mr. Fleither's Tavern, on Saturday the 7th of January next, at twelve o'clock.

THOMAS NICOLSON, Librarian.

December 14, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING this day revoked the power or Letter of Attorney, by me some years ago given to William Wilcham, Nathaniel Pope, and John Hix, (now deceased) and having now duly appointed my friend Benjamin B. Ford, of the city of Richmond, my only true and lawful attorney in fact, with full authority to do, and perform for me, all matters and things whatsoever relating to my personal estate, of every nature and kind; I do therefore hereby notify the same to the public, that no person or persons may hereafter pay or transact business of any kind with my said former attornies affecting my interests in any manner whatever: but that all persons indebted to me, or having business to transact with me, in any manner relating to my personal estate, may make payment to or transact such business with Mr. Ford, who alone as aforesaid has full authority for those purposes.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

December 14, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themselves with a convenient Lumber House, near the Basin, will keep a constant supply of

Fresh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will also receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and transact business on COMMISSION.

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes.—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803,

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of William Armistead, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the 2d day of January next, agreeable to law. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature representing the counties wherein the respective members reside, or by the senator of their respective districts.

W. F. Ast

Principal agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803.

☞ The printers in this state are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN

Samuel Greenhow, Plaintiff,

AND

John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, administrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mths.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12wtf.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW ANDERSON, deceased late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Attorney in fact for S. and R. Anderson, executrixes of Matthew Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, December 2d, 1803. cp4w.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE,

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac M'Pherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac M'Pherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Casimeres, and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be sold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertised,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the best terms, can and will be sold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

Music, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their residence in this city, propose to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwise; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; and Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a superior degree of perfection, by a French Lady, that may be expected on shortly.—Sensible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a residence in a French family, they would wish to accommodate as many pupils in their house as may be convenient, as soon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Instrument, where Mrs Cornillon will give lessons to such as think proper to call on her, or will attend those who prefer taking lessons at home.—Their terms shall be as reasonable as any in this city. They would not presume thus to offer their services had they not it in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the best masters in Paris.

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurse.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give lessons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, December 1st, 1803.

IT is earnestly requested, that if any person or persons have claims against the estate of ANDERSON PEERS, dec. that they would bring them forward immediately, that provision may be made for payment, as I am determined to close my administration as speedy as possible.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

Goochland, Nov. 24th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall proceed to sell on the 28th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the house where Col. Heath J. Miller lives, all the

Perishable Property

belonging to the above estate.—And at the same time and place will be sold and hired, several NEGROES. The terms of sale and hire will be made known that day.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

N. B. The well known TAVERN where colonel Heath J. Miller now lives, will be rented on that day to the highest bidder, under certain restrictions, which will be made known that day, and possession given immediately. J. P.

NOTE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the ensuing year in a genteel family, residing in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpose of instruction. The situation is elevated and healthy, and distant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the English and French Languages grammatically, History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, exclusive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 5l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on the 23d of December 1803,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING between 1400 or 1500 acres, in the county of Amelia, about 5 miles from the courthouse, late the property of Joseph Osborne, dec. The land is well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. The improvements are pretty good, with excellent water. Three annual payments will be allowed the purchaser.

Also, between 14 and 20 likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls. Twelve months credit will be allowed for them.—The remainder of the Stock, Corn, &c. will be sold likewise. Bond with approved security will be required. Likewise, all who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted, to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given.

Robert Marshall,
Abraham Marshall, } Ex'ors.

Ameliacounty, 29th Nov. 1803. 3w.

Seventy Negroes for Sale.

On Tuesday the 20th of Dec. next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. John Hampton, deceased, of Caroline county, agreeable to his last will and testament, between

Sixty and Seventy likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS—

Also the crops of

Corn, Fodder and Tobacco.

A QUANTITY OF FLOORING PLANK.

TOGETHER with a number of other valuable articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement. Credit until 1st January, 1805, on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. All those indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the estate may be indebted, will exhibit their claims on the day of sale, properly authenticated, to

Samuel Coleman,
John Coleman,
Wm. Burruss,
} Ex'ors of John Hampton, dec'd.

Caroline, Sept. 16th, 1803. 4t

N. B. Six per cent. will be allowed for cash.

TUITION.

THE subscriber will establish a *SCHOOL* for the ensuing year, in the county of Goochland, on the land of Mr. John Perkins, in the vicinage of General G. Guerrant, and John Shelton and George Fleming, esquires; where will be taught Latin, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic; terms for Latin Scholars £3 0s. for English £4 10—Students may be accommodated with board, &c. convenient to the school;—Session will commence the 18th of January, and end the 15th of December next.

Benjamin Campbell.

Goochland, December 2, 1803.